

Newport

Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

VOLUME XCIII.

The Newport Mercury,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
M. COUGHLAN & F. A. PRATT,
GEO. C. MASON, EDITOR.

50c. Two Dollars per annum, or \$1.75 if
sent by mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the Lowest
Rate.

Advertiser made to those who advertise by
mail.

No paper discontinued (unless at the op-
eration of the proprietor) until arrears are paid.

Poetry.

NOT ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

BY JOHN PINESTON.

To fall on the battle-field fighting for my own
country—that would not be hard."

THE NEIGHBORS.

On no—let me die
At all of battle, when I die!
Let not the house-crush my helmeted head;
Nor let the ringed knife
Have driven against a brother's life,
In my hand when death
Wakes up and tramps me beneath
His heavy squadon's heels,
My fellow of his cannon's wheels.

From such a dying bed,
Nigh'er it flutters the stripes of white and red,
And bold eagle brings
Casted upon his wife spread wings.
To sparkle in my sight,
Let me my spirit take her flight!

I know that beauty's eye
Is the briar where gay peasants fly,
And bairns helmets dance,
Sunshine flashes on the lifted lance:

I know that harts have sung,
People shew'd till the walking rung

In honor of the brave
On the battle field have found a grave.

I know that o'er their bones
Are graven, though their mortal stones,
Sons of those pines I've seen
Lie at Lettington, upon the green:

Where the first blood was shed
To my country's independence led;

And others, on our shore,

"Bartle Momen-t" at Baltimore,
And that onnier Hill;

And abroad, a few more famous still:

The "Tomb," The "Tombs,"

Looks out yet nio the Green sea;

And the world kiss

That lies on the gulf of Salamis.

And there have I seen,
By mould of earth, Patroclus, robed in green,

That like a natural knoll,
Sleep calm and nible over, as they stroll,

Watched by some turband boy,
The margin of the plain of Troy.

Such honors grace the bed,
Now, when on the warrior lays his head,
And here he lies, dying and the conqueror's shout,
But as his eye grows dim,

That is a woman or a mound to him!

What to the passing soul,
The mellow note of bugles? What the roll

Of drums? Not let me die

Here lies the heaven's bards o'er me lovingly,

And another, far have I seen,

By mould of earth, Patroclus, robed in green,

That like a natural knoll,

Sleep calm and nible over, as they stroll,

Watched by some turband boy,

The margin of the plain of Troy.

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.—LOVE OF DISPLAY.

This feature of the age is peculiar to

no condition in society and no portion of

the country. It is seen in the splendid

furniture of the drawing room, in the ele-
gant attire of the city belle, in the silk

dresses and ribbons of those that receive

monthly wages for the service of their

hands, and in the desperate efforts of fami-
lies of every grade to out-do equals, in enter-
tainments and style of living. It is the

canker worm which threatens to eat up

every green thing. It devours the income

of the merchant and of the professional

man, and blasts his fair prospects of com-
fort and enjoyment. It consumes the

golden harvest of the farmer and the rich

products of the dairy. It disturbs the

repose of wealth and starves the children of

poverty.

The love of display is an insidious

passion, but the parent of innumerable

vices and untold sorrows. It produces dis-
content with present circumstances. He

that is doomed to unremitting toil, to earn

his bread by the sweat of his brow, views

with longing eyes the ease and luxury of

his more successful neighbor; and fancies

he should be completely happy, were he to

attain to such a condition. He does not

know that there is no greater misery than

having nothing to do; except not doing

anything." He does not consider, that contentment is happiness, and that virtue

and innocence, and useful activity alone

can secure content,—that the different

degrees of contentment are only compara-
tive; arising chiefly from the disposition

and habits we cultivate. He does not con-
sider, that all the splendor which wealth

could purchase, would furnish no solid food

for the immortal spirit. He forgets that

the fort of Akhtiar, raised on a high point at

the top of the town. At a little distance

from this fort commences three ravines,

descending to the roadstead. One, on the

west, terminates by the Quarantine

gate; another, in the centre, cuts on

the town, enclosing the fort of Akhtiar.

THE KNEW SWEET CORN.—The only

way to keep sweet corn of any variety for

winter use, is to partially cook, and then

dry it, or put it in a close jar, or other

tight vessel. Corn nicely kept in this way,

is very good, as we had abundantly tested,

years before the Stowell corn was ever

seen.

GERMANIA TELEGRAPH.

SOON BACKS.—A correspondent at a dis-
tance writes as follows, which may prove

serviceable to some of our readers:—"If

your horse is troubled with a sore or galled

back, rub with lead, sofered to a paste

with linseed oil, on the injured part, till

the sore is completely covered. Some re-

commend for this purpose a solution of

vitriol in water; but the former remedy is

far preferable, and, on the whole, more

certain to effect a cure. I have known bad

galls entirely healed and cured by it in a

few days. Wounds on any part of the ani-

mal, if not deep and of a serious character,

are easily eased and disposed to heal

rapidly by this application. Try it."

GERMANIA TELEGRAPH.

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WOMEN'S SOCIETY.—The women of

the town, who are desirous of

assisting in the work of the

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SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

For one who looks to the air he breathes and is careful to avoid as far as possible the noxious vapors, which surround even the most prudent, there are thousands who thoughtlessly lie down to rest where they must inhale poison with every breath, and rise up in the morning unrefreshed, to earn their bread amid febrile airs and deadly exhalations. We are too indifferent to these masters, and allow corruption to accumulate around us, without reflecting that the seeds of disease and death are thus broad cast. Wherever there is decay there the atmosphere is charged with gases, that secretly, but most surely, undermine every constitution exposed to their influence. In the country, away from the crowded haunts of men, and where the air is as pure as it can be found below the mountain peaks, these influences still exist; using their fatal work slowly, but no less surely; for there are still the heaps of decaying matter, in the open field, by the running stream, beneath the shade of orchards and woods, and around the barn and cattle sheds. But the streams carry off and disperse impurities cast into them and failing from their banks, the treasured forth their roots and draw nourishment from that which is injurious to man, and the earth absorbs the animal substance decaying upon its surface. It is thus that the atmosphere of the country is much purer, and where there is a free circulation, proper drainage and well constructed receptacles for organic substances thrown aside to decay, the residents of densely crowded abodes will always look to the open fields with longing eyes, and with ardor wait for a change of air that would be so conducive to health.

But how different is it with the town, even where there are natural advantages and ordinary care is taken to remove the decompositions, that in time render the soil a post-house of infection. Where men live in compact masses the earth's surface is covered with houses and streets in a manner developing vapors that in open places are neutralized by light air; vegetable and animal substances are left to decay, ventilation is not attended to, large masses of putrid matter are scarcely covered with earth, cess-pools give out their foul effluvia, and the whole atmosphere is filled with organic atoms—unseen but fatal instruments of destruction, either by slow and wasting disease or the yellow fever, the plague and the cholera.

And of all the evils arising from decomposition there are none so fatal to health as those that spring from decaying animal matter, and particularly from human corpses interred in the heart of towns. The earth in grave-yards becomes saturated with mephitic and poisonous gases, which cannot be released without prejudice to health. Experiments have been made that go to show in some degree the extent of the evils arising from the impurities with which the air is thus burdened, and if we were to collect all the results, the facts set forth would be enough to alarm any community. Maggot-like forms, so small that three of them would not cover the 7,000 part of an inch—animals of a thousand different shapes, and each possessed of life and motion, are floating around us at all times when decomposition is rapid, causing infection and diminishing the number of those exposed to this concealed corruption. In time, as towns grow older, and the number of burials increases, the field itself becomes itself at a greater distance, wells are impregnated and rendered useless and a green spot becomes a deadly swamp, sending forth the agents of many dreadful and fatal diseases. And what is still more to be dreaded, by constantly moving the earth for fresh interments in the same graves (as is sometimes the case) an infectious disease is again spread in a town. This was the case the past summer in London, and by exhaling bones that had been buried two hundred years, the plague was revived and great numbers fell victims to it. Persons have also taken the small-pox in opening the grave of one who died of the disease ten years before; and there is no telling how long the seeds of the pestilence annually commit such ravages may retain their vigor, when confined in the earth. The only safety is in leaving them alone when once buried, and avoiding everything likely to set them free.

Now is this all; every one should look to his own premises and see if there is anything that can infect the air let to rot unnoticed. Drown should be examined in cold weather, and at all times they should be free and kept closed as much as possible. Bones, scraps of vegetables, bits of rags, chips—and every organic substance that rapidly decays, should be carefully removed as a sanitary measure. And if all were thus careful the whole community would be greatly benefited, and in time of great sickness the town so guarded will escape what would otherwise be unavoidable.

There is a singular race of dwarfs in Upper Peru, in Bolivia, known as "Ciquitos" or "little men," that are as worthy of attention as the Aztecs—Everything connected with them seems to indicate that they are indigenous, though their general aspect gives the impression of a people reduced in stature by poverty and hardship. The tallest are not more than four and a half feet in height, while many will not measure more than three and a half. Their legs, apparently, are devoid of muscles, their eyes black and elongated, nose aquiline, cheeks drawn in, with high cheek bones, forehead low and receding; hair black and wiry, mouth tending to muzzle. They travel south, foot, and are often seen from home two or three years, returning with small loads of silver, gained in traffic; travelling about five or six miles a day. From long habit they can do without food an extraordinary length of time, supporting nature by sucking coconuts, gathered from a shrub-tree, analogous to the betel-nut of the East Indies. It is equivalent to tobacco, laudanum, or strong infusion of tea, and it is only when their animals die of disease that they have a plentiful supply of food. Their covering is a coarse kind of cloth, which they prepare themselves, their abodes are rude huts, and when travelling they sleep on the ground, huddled together, to keep warm on the dry cold desert where they are principally found.

When the bombardment of Vera Cruz was first announced in London, the Times, ignoring the fact that the American army during the whole campaign in Mexico had scrupulously avoided the destruction of every place in their march, without first giving the inhabitants an opportunity to escape, denounced the firing into that stronghold as a most barbarous and brutal act that could well be conceived of, and kept up its abusive language, for what it was pleased to term the butchery of helpless women and children; and now as soon as the allies effected a landing and brought their guns to bear on Sebastian, they deliberately shell the hospital, and in blowing it up destroy its two thousand inmates!

The English and French have said as little about this matter in their reports as possible, and well may they be silent in regard to an act that is without parallel. The French once smoked about the same number of the natives in Algeria, but they had the excuse that they were contending with men in arms; here, however, steps were deliberately taken to roast so many helpless and dying of the enemy's number.

The Bostonians are complaining of the Cochituate water, which of late has become disagreeable to the taste, offensive and has an oily sump upon its surface. The Water Board say that this result arises from decaying leaves, but those who use the water say that this does not account for the appearance of dead fish and fish oil, and express a determination to cut the water off at the end of the quarter if the evil is not removed. The wells in some quarters are again used, and some have even sent out of the city for a supply of water.

The Albany Journal, in speaking of the wants of the country for some new material for paper, assures those who are "growing in despair" that there is a "good time coming," and intimates that the secret will come to a few will effect a wonderful revolution in paper manufacturing.

THE ESCAPED NUN.—Many reports are published in reference to the escape of Miss Bunkley, who recently left the nunhood at Emmitsburg. Below we give two statements, one by the young lady to a gentleman of Frederick, Md., the other by the lady superiores. Miss Bunkley writes thus:—

NORFOLK, Nov. 20, 1864.

I have my father's permission to answer the letter you addressed him, requesting a statement of my escape from St. Joseph's. I would remark that I regret exceedingly that so many reports are in circulation, and have thought of making a public statement. With regard to my manner of leaving the Convent, the circumstances are such that I could not have been present, or had been free to leave when I did. I would not have had resources to fight, and that is in the still hour of night.

I escaped through a window near the chapel, fronting the scene, where there is no enclosure, and ran or rather flew down the avenue, as the moon was shining so brightly that I feared being discovered by the watchman, who nightly traverses the grounds around the building. When half way down the avenue, I heard a noise, and soon discovered that the man who sleeps in a little house at the end of the walk had raised the window, and was passing. I hid myself, and he did not perceive me, so I continued on until at the window until four o'clock, when the stage for Frederick passed, and I was unable to reach the stage, or even pass the gate until he withdrew, which was soon after the stage passed.

I feared to go to Emmitsburg, for many reasons. I walked in the opposite direction as far as St. Lazarus, when I became alarmed and entered a side gate on the road and remained until the Angelus ring, when I had a desire to get back. I then went on to Frederick, and reached Crogetown about nine o'clock, where I met friends who protected me until the arrival of my father."

On the 5th ult., the Lady Superiors, writes to a friend in Washington, as follows:—

Miss Bunkley was with us ten months. She came here for the first time about two years ago to make a recruit to our community. Her petition, when she was received, was received on trust, and has always appeared to be happy. We were greatly surprised when she was found missing, and much pained that she should have left as she did. It is well known that we do not desire to keep any one here who does not desire to remain; and had Miss B. expressed such a wish she would have been sent home immediately. We felt uneasy about her, when we heard from the neighbors that such a person was seen to be walking about the village, and fearing something might happen to her, we sent our overeers to make some inquiries, who learned that she was in Crogetown. As soon as we found out that she had really gone, I wrote to her father in Norfolk, telling him my uneasiness, and expressed the hope that she had gone direct to Norfolk. (I kept a copy of this letter.)

It can be proven by one hundred bidders now in our institution, Protestants and Catholics, that Miss B. never taught anything here except some lessons on the piano. She was free to write whom she pleased, but the English, and we doubt much if she knew any other.

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It is at all probable that this young lady would have left the Convent in the night and traveled ten miles on a road that she was not acquainted with, if she was free to leave and not under duress? The story of her being at liberty to write to her parents, her own sentiments, and to leave when she wished, is evidently a clever fabrication.

The want of a Revenue Cutter on this station was sensibly felt by many on Monday last. On Saturday the weather was remarkably fine, but on Sunday it clouded up in the morning and before night it set to rain. That night and Monday it blew a perfect gale and several vessels went ashore—for particulars see disasters—and one went to pieces near Beaver Tail. On Monday the schooner Edward Everett was discovered at anchor close in under the Cononicut shore, and near to Kettle-bottom rock, with both anchors down and but little chance of riding out the gale. A number of heroic "Point Boys"—six in all—made a desperate effort to reach her in a boat, and happily succeeded in the perilous undertaking. With their assistance the crew were enabled to get underway and the vessel was successfully brought to anchor in the harbor, where the captain tendered fifty dollars to each of the men who had so gallantly come to his assistance. The ship was a daring one and had not been successful, the vessel would probably have parted her cables, and in that case it would have required but a few moments to have sealed her fate.

There is no port on the coast where a revenue cutter is more needed than in this Bay, for the number of vessels that seek a shelter here in severe weather is very large, and when they are disabled or short of hands, they can only obtain relief from fishing boats and pilots, and in stormy weather, when assistance is most required, they cannot look to even this support. A cutter is necessary to perform the duty, and without one we are in constant danger of having lives and property lost in our waters.

The work on the Parade progressed rapidly until the recent cold snap, and now one can judge what the appearance will be when it is completed. It will certainly make a beautiful square and one that will be a great ornament to the city.

During the week the painters have been at work on the State House, and the selection of color for that building is a very good one, bringing out the parts well and giving a fine relief to all the projections.

It is a rather flattery than otherwise that the plan of a Steamer Track across the Ocean, should be approved of by both Lieut Maury and Capt. Forbes and with two such names endorsing the suggestion, it is to be hoped that it may be adopted, when otherwise it might share a different fate.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1854. D. G. C.

The election of the one Democrat to the Massachussetts Legislature has been the source of considerable amusement to the press, and his poor fellow, has been handily round as a butt for all the jokers, that can be cracked in the bone.

The President next attempts to justify the destruction of San Juan. About one fifth of his message is devoted to this subject.

As to the War Department, the President urges an increase of the military forces employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The increase of the pay of rank and file is said to have had beneficial results; but he thinks the pay of the officers ought to be increased. He recommends that four new regiments be raised, two of the mounted men; that the laws regulating rank and command may be modified so that the duties of the army staff shall be mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments; that those attached to the army be governed by merit, and not merely by seniority; that a retired list for aged and inferior officers be authorized for one year as an experiment; and that a corps of artillery be formed, and the nominal distinction between a large part of the troops now called artillery and the infantry be discontinued.

By treaties with the Argentine Confederation, &c., the free navigation of the La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries, has been secured to us; and it is hoped that negotiations with Brazil for the free navigation of the Amazon will, eventually, be successful.

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CITY COUNCIL.

NEWPORT, Dec. 5, 1854.
SIR ALDENBERG.—Present His Honor, the Alderman, Stevens, Birchard, Macay and others, in complaint against Edward Hazard, (belonging to South King) was read, and resolved by the Board of the Overseer of the Poor to send him to his new place of residence.

In complaint against Samuel S. Sivis and others was postponed until Tuesday evening at the Overseer of the Poor in the meantime such information as he can in relation to the position of I. W. & W. S. Sherman for removal of their daughter house on land again to John Brainer, the committee on houses report favorable, provided no be kept on the premises from 1st of April of November. Adopted unanimously and in accordance to the will of the Committee.

A resolution was presented, signed by a number of residents of the Point against the sale of the slaughter house of L. W. Sherman. Laid on the table.

A resolution was passed allowing Geo. M. to liberty to locate his slaughter house on part of the lot previously designated, provided it be placed at a distance of not less than four hundred and fifty feet from the main road.

Resolution from 6th Ward recommending James to be appointed Agent for the sale of spiritual liquors in that Ward. It was voted that the said Agent be of the number of City Agents for the sale of Spiritual Liquors and James Adler was elected Agent.

The Overseer of the Poor reported that contract had been made by Mrs. A. W. Clarke and her husband, who have ejected her from home and she now being in needy circumstances, pays this Board to take some action in behalf. The Board ordered the Overseer of Poor to apply for guardianship of the said wife and take such action in the premises as the may require.

Adj to Tuesday evening Dec. 12th.

MARRIED.

IN NEW YORK, 10th ult., by Rev. Mr. Sawyer, W. William H. Chantron to Miss Louisa M. Chantron, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bateman, all of boy.

IN Providence, 6th ult., Mr. William White to Miss Helen S. Watson, both of P.; 29th, Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS to MARY A. SPURGEON, both of both, Mr. JOHN G. BROWN, of P., to Miss J. HUMPHREY, of NEW YORK; MR. ISRAEL R. LEWIS to Miss MARGUERITE HALTON, both of P.; 4th inst., Mr. AUGUSTUS W. MATHERSON to Miss ANNA, all of P.

In Bristol, 30th ult., Mr. JOHN USHER, of B., to Miss ELIZABETH MARSH, of WATERS.

DIED.

IN THIS CITY, 2d inst., ANN ELIZABETH, wife of John Peabody, and eldest daughter of the late James M. Tuell, aged 32 years.

IN THIS CITY, 31st, FLORENCE, infant daughter of Alfred Hill, aged 15 mos.

IN BOSTON, 1st inst., DEACON GEORGE P. FISH, aged 44 years.

IN WARM, 26th ult., MR. GEORGE EASTERRIDGE, aged 47 years.

IN PROVIDENCE, 25th ult., MR. MATTHEW S. PAYSON, printer aged 26 years; 3d, MR. JOSEPH PAYSON aged 81 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—

FRIDAY, Dec 1.—BARK ANNIE Archibald, bark for PEPE—Spoke Nov. 14.

IN BOSTON, 6th ult., BARK ARGENTINE, Upton, six days from SALON for Montevideo; all well.

BAG RAINBOW, Nelson, Turks Island for NEW YORK.

SIR MILTON, Hawkes, Warham for NEW YORK; C. Columbus, Drake, in NEWBURGH; Monitor, BARK WARWICK for N.Y.; Vendovi, Bray, Rockford for do; PORN, Fisher, do for do; Geerdrup, Higgins, do for do; Superior, Dayton, do for do; JALA & MARTHA, Crawley, Addison do for do; Pallas, Cookins, Portland for do; J. Forsyth, Hopkins River for do; J. S. Francis, New Bedford for do; G. Ward, Boston, President for do; Expedite, Vicks, E Greenwich for L. Island; E. Francis, Birne, Calais for N Haven; D Webster, Prentiss, N Bedford for N London; Brothers, Combs, Chatham for Norfolk; ZA PAINE, Thatcher, Eastport for do; Daylight, Mitchell, Boston for do; WEDNESDAY, Dec 6.—BARK J Brown, Brown, BAKER for N York.

SCH STEPHEN, Randall, Cates, for N.Y.; M. Washington, Wrigginton, F. River for Bals; A. Jackson, W. Jackson, W. Jackson for Salem.

THURSDAY, Dec 7.—B. W. BRIDGE, Brixton, for Norfolk; SAGAWAN, Hillman, Prov. for Albany; Blue Hill, Knight, Blue Hill, Brixton; Ma. Flower, Robinson, Machias for N.Y.; Fullister, Hopkins, do for do; J. Smith, Rogers, Fullister, do for do; Alexander; Elizabeth & Rebecca, Brown in Albany.

New Advertisements.

Mechanics' Association Lectures.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure of announcing that the fourth lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, December 14th, in the First Baptist Church, by J. G. COKE, Esq., Burlington, VT., commencing at 7 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will lecture during the course:

ANSON BURLINGAME, Esq., Boston.

HORACE GREENE, Esq., New York.

R. C. PITMAN, Esq., New Bedford.

JON C. PARK, Esq., Boston.

MR. T. TILLEY, Committee.

THOS. COGGESHALL, Committee.

Dec 9, 1854.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors will be held at the Bank on Monday, January 1st, 1855, at 11 o'clock A.M.

A Dividend will be paid on and after January 1st, 1855.

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Legal Notices.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine claims against the estate of CHRISTOPHER GRANT PERRY, late of this city, represented insolvent, deceased, and hereby give notice six months from the 25th day of October 1854 are allowed to the creditors and estate to bring in, for their claims, and that they will meet at the Office of the Newport Mercury, on the 1st Monday in February, March, April, & May, A.D. 1855 at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving and examining claims against the estate.

BENJAMIN REMINGTON,
SAUEL ENGS,
DAVID M. COGGESHALL,

GEORGE C. MASON, Administrator.

Nov. 4, 1854.—S.W.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Administrator on the Estate of

ALICE J. CHACE,

late of Newbury, deceased, and has accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law.

He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

JAMES CHACE, Administrator.

Portsmouth Nov. 25, 1854.

Administrators' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Administrators on the estate of

JAS. J. SMITH,

late of Middleboro, deceased. They therefore request all persons who have claims against said estate to present them for payment, and those indebted on said estate are requested to pay without delay.

HENRY SMITH,
DANIEL B. SMITH, Admrs.

Middleboro, Nov. 25.—S.W.

Braying Directory.

OLD COLONY & FALL RIVER RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Oct. 2, 1854, Passengers

Train leaves Boston for Dartmouth, 7 A.M. 30. S. 30.

10 A.M., 2, 2.30, 3, 4.30, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, P.M.

Sunday, 8, 10, 12, 30, 30, 30, 10 A.M., 2, 2.30,

5, 8.45, 9, 15 P.M.

Fridays, 7.30 A.M., 2, 4.15, 5.15, 6.45 P.M.

Fall River, 7.30, A.M., 2, 4.15, 5.15, P.M.

Plymouth 8.30, 10, 12, 2.30, 4.15 P.M.

C. & F. Fall River, 7.30 A.M., 2, 4.15 P.M.

For Boston leaves

Plymouth 9.15 A.M., 5 P.M.

all Rivers, 1.15, 4.15 A.M., 5 P.M., P.M.

Bridgeport 6.30, 7.30, 8.15, 8.30, 9.15 A.M., 2, 2.30,

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Waterloo 7.30 A.M., 2, 4.15, 5.15, 6.45 P.M.

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